

INTIMATIONS

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[31-1]

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Hongkong, 1th January, 1915.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

[101]

HELIGOLAND TO-DAY.

VISIT TO THE ISLAND FORTRESS.

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES.

The following description of a visit to Heligoland has been communicated to *The Times*. Such a visit by a foreigner to this fortress during the war is an undoubted achievement.

The island, from which the civil inhabitants have been removed, is in the hands of the German Navy. Work is proceeding on the fortifications, which are being strengthened, while gunners are engaged in testing and marching with new big arms.

KIEL, November 15th.

Very few people are allowed to go to Heligoland, and when I heard that no foreigner had gained admittance to that holy of holies since the end of July, in order not to arouse suspicion I decided not to make a risky attempt of any kind. However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I could have hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons, which will be easy to understand, I shall not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is sufficient to say that I got there in a perfectly honest and fair way through a gentleman who I entertained in a distant country two years ago and who knows the Right of Heligoland and the island extremely well.

When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland Bight in the afternoon it was already getting dark, and 20 minutes afterwards the very few miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible, and one could only see the lantern in front of our little steam launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in those waters; it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were bound to crash into it in the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo-boat reconnoitring in the Bight.

My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo-boats were reconnoitring in the Bight and signalled to each other every few minutes. The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitring ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the fast-going German torpedo-boats collided in the Bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Lubeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitchy darkness of the Heligoland waters.

A CHANGED ISLAND.

On arriving at Heligoland, I had no difficulties whatever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors.

In the morning I heard a heavy cannonading. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them.

The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing-places of olden days one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified.

Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. A few skilled workmen and engineers are the only civilians to be seen, and they take a part in the defence works.

Five nurses are the only women on the island. The inhabitants, who are being housed and provided for in Altona, had to leave Heligoland at a moment's notice after the declaration of war.

The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for guns, and there is everywhere an uninterrupted view of the sea.

Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and bands are playing every afternoon. I heard German sailors praise the humane and noble behaviour of the English blue-jackets, who, without fear for their own lives, try in battle to save enemies as well as friends in distress.

Between 6 and 7 in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences—the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait, night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised by the powerful enemy.

THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

Referring to the war, the *Economist* says:—"According to a Swiss computation there were in Europe at the end of August about 20,400,000 men actually under arms. At the beginning of October Germany (according to Swiss reports) had under arms twenty-seven army corps of her regular troops and an equal number of reserves, making a total of fifty-four army corps—say, 2,100,000 men. Of these twenty-four army corps were in France, six in Belgium and Alsace, thirteen in East Prussia, and eleven between Thorn and Cracow. There are, in addition, assumed to be 1,500,000 Landsturm and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November. Even the Neutral States, it was estimated, had mobilised more than 2,000,000 soldiers on a war footing. For each soldier, including initial and consequent expenses, 10s. per day is usually counted in an estimate. This gives a total daily war expense in Europe of over ten millions sterling. Of this Germany would provide for some £2,200,000 per day, Austria for £1,600,000, Russia for £2,100,000, and France for £1,600,000. Even Switzerland was then spending some £80,000 daily and Holland probably £100,000.

CARGO IN ALIEN VESSELS.

It will be remembered that at an important meeting held recently of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to consider the question of British cargoes in alien bottoms, especially the *Barenfels* and the *Gutenfels* at Alexandria. An announcement has just been issued concerning the progress of negotiations as follows:—

The Committee appointed at a meeting of shippers and owners of cargo on the above-mentioned vessels have continued to urge the Admiralty and other Government Departments to allow these vessels to be sent on to their destination in India with their cargoes intact.

The Chairman of the Committee has recently ascertained that in all probability a joint committee representative of various Departments of State will shortly be appointed, to deal with applications such as that made on behalf of British owners of cargo on the *Barenfels* and the *Gutenfels*.

It was also ascertained that, although it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that some method might be devised whereby British owners of cargo might be freed from the necessity of establishing their ownership before the Prize Court, yet, in the meantime, claimants in respect of cargo are under the necessity of producing documents establishing their title to the Prize Court at Alexandria. Enquiries were made whether in cases where the documents of title were not available a certified copy of an invoice would enable the claimants to establish ownership before the Court, and it was understood that in such cases it was possible that the Court might be disposed to accept such evidence as satisfactory under adequate guarantees.

A further circular will be addressed to those interested when any additional information comes to hand.

CONSIGNEES' WAR LIABILITIES.

The *British Export Gazette* obtained Counsel's opinion concerning the exact liability of consignees and consignees under c.i.f. contracts in respect of goods shipped in German vessels and held up in neutral ports pending the cessation of hostilities. This opinion of a leading authority on commercial and shipping law is of great interest to observe—has since been confirmed by an expert Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. Counsel's statement is as follows:—

For the purpose of the points before us we may take it as settled law that when goods shipped on c.i.f. terms are put on board a suitable vessel, the property in them passes to the purchaser. Non-delivery, if due to a peril within the terms of the policy of insurance, gives the buyer a right to recover the value of the goods against the underwriter. If they are lost by default of the shipmaster and (or) the seaman, there may be a good cause of action against the shipowner. But in the case of goods shipped in a vessel under what is now an enemy flag there can be no effective remedy against the ship.

Insurance did not provide for such a contingency. The loss which the consignee is enduring is due to a *vis major*, and such cases all go to show that under such circumstances the loss must be where it falls. Certain unless the shipper had specific instructions not to ship under a foreign flag, or at present not under the particular flag concerned, it is clear that his liability in regard to the goods ceased so far as this matter is concerned on shipment. The only possible chance of any recovery for the buyer would be by an action brought against the ship-owner at the end of the war. But the chances of success there depend on the terms of the contract of affreightment and on other considerations, which makes the prospect of success in this direction remote in the extreme. The broad fact remains that when shipped the goods became the buyer's property, and correlatively at that moment the obligation to pay for them in due course became absolute upon him. None delivery does not free him from that obligation to pay.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A few years ago in a letter to the *Hongkong Daily Press* a local engineer advocated the adoption of modern methods of treating sewage in Hongkong, particularly in Kowloon. In this connection the following paragraph from the *Engineering Record* will not be without some local interest:—

The disposal of sewage by electrolysis, a method now under experiment in the United States, may revolutionise the systems at present held to be the most economical and efficient. During the past year, an electrolytic sewage treatment plant has been working on Long Island. According to a report from one of the chemists employed by the New York city authorities, the results have been so successful that 90 per cent. of the suspended matter and 99 per cent. of the bacteria have been removed at an expenditure of 33s. 8d. per million gallons. In this instance, lime is employed with the electric current and the sludge problem is therefore not eliminated, a factor that has to be borne daily in mind when considering the merits or demerits of the scheme. It is also understood that the sewage is passed through a three-inch mesh screen before treatment, and it is highly probable that at this point a high proportion of solid is retained, which must be removed at frequent intervals and disposed of. The main points that have to be dealt with in planning sewage disposal schemes are the production of a clear odourless non-pollutable effluent, the reduction of sludge to a minimum, and economy. Precipitation methods fail largely in the second requirement, and while perhaps from a commercial point of view sludge may be a source of trouble to the engineer. Whether the electrolytic or aeration methods of sewage disposal will prove as successful as their supporters imagine is not yet clearly demonstrated, although there is sufficient evidence of the utility of both to warrant investigation and experiment at considerable expense, and even in the face of failure to achieve perfection. Now systems are heralded on the lines of victories in war, it takes some time before their value can be accurately judged.

INTIMATIONS

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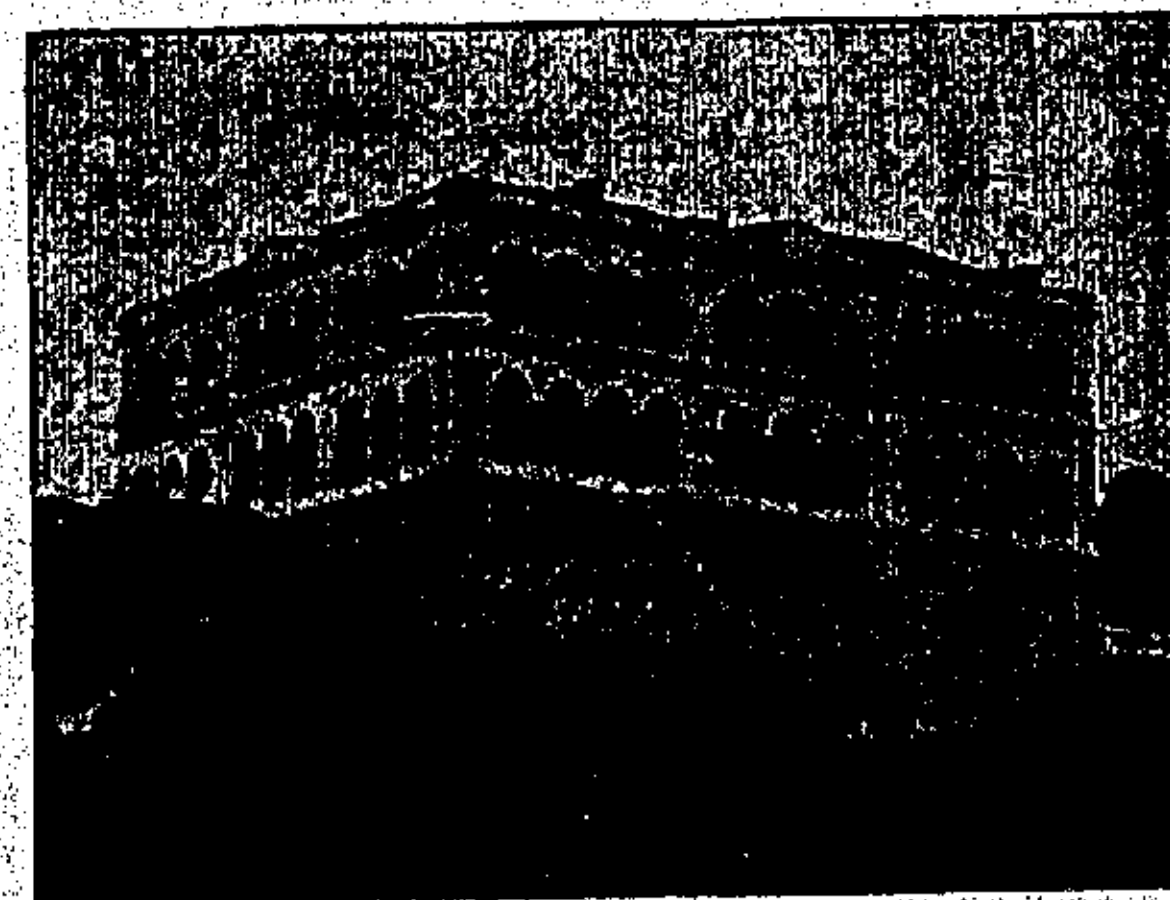
WE WILL SEND YOU

ONE WESTMINSTER 1915 CALENDAR.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

[139]

BOA VISTA HOTEL.



MACAO.

THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine. Best attention and moderate rates. For Particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

[69]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the Property of the well-known Collector, Mr. LAH VEN KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

THE 9TH JANUARY, 1915, COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUBBEL STREET,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS, FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND KANGHI TO TOWKONG PERIODS,

COMPRISING:—

5-COLOURED, 8-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS AND FIGURES, Etc., Etc.
SANG-DE-BOEUF VASES, WHITE "Goddess of Mercy," MING.
LARGE BRONZE VASES, SUNG.
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.
OLD LACQUERED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOUR DECORATIONS AND BLACKWOOD, SORENSON WITH BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOURED KANGHI AND KIENLUNG PORCELAIN PLACQUES, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PICTURES INLAID IN WOOD, Etc., Etc.

Also

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW REDWOOD.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

[135]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

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Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6s.	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover	1.00
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THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globe-trotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illus.	1.75
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1904, Illustrated Account	0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50	SIXTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1854 to 1923	2.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874	
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1882	1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	CALLED OUT, or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
WALLACE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Weatherston-King	1.00	PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
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TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25	" " KOWLOON	0.75
		" " PEAK	0.75
		" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
		MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.20
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Telephone: 763.

D. AMSTERDAM, November 27th.

The Kaiser is proceeding with further rigour against the subjects of all hostile nations, by confiscating all their personal property which remains in Germany. The luggage which British, French and Russian travellers deposited at German Custom offices and military depots for safe-keeping when war broke out has been seized by the authorities.

100-2

TEL. 636



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

RELIABLE SHIP'S PURSER, with Knowledge of Catering. Apply—**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [146]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Far Eastern News.
Leading Articles:—
The Colony's Currency.
Religion and Politics in China.
China and Mongolia.
The West River.

Hongkong.
Sailing Ship—Abate in Hongkong Harbour.
University of Hongkong.
Health of Hongkong.
"Snow-White and the Frog-Prince."
Inferior Lime Mortar.
Currency Notes in the Provinces.
A Housekeeper's Worries.
Mohammedan v. Sikh.

Gas and Fittings.
Fatal Landslide near Kennedy Road.
Claim Against the Green Island Cement Co.
Claim for Advertising Fees.
Similarity of Soap.
Action for Libel.

Insolvent Sailor.
Fishing Junk Pirated.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Bishop Paxson's Visitation.
Plastic Nations.
Christianity and War.

Westland Foreign Mission Anniversary.
Shannon Municipal Council.
The New Service Battalions.
Telegrams.
Hongkong's Water Supply.

Manila Business-Men and the Insurrectionary Plot.
Swatow Notes.
Young Portuguese Sent to Prison.
Shipping Notes.

China's Footwear.
American Association of China.
China's War Materials.
Treatment of German Prisoners in Siberia.
British and Chinese Corporation.

The Temporary Army Commissions.
Garments for Troops and Refugees.
Goods in Enemy Vessels.
Foreign Tourists in China.
The Destruction of the "Emden."

Terrific Colliery Disaster in Japan.
"Kowtow."
Notes from Peking.
Naval Dockyard Rifle Club.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanning.
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Double Murder in Shanghai.
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Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.
\$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

THE JANUARY CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION will be played over Happy Valley from the 9th to 11th inst., inclusive.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
R. H. G. C.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915. [144]

GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION will be held IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision. Address—**NOMURA HOTEL**, 15, 16 and 17, Cross Street Road. Telephone No. 403. Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES, 15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST. Telephone No. 1230. Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

WAR MAPS

AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS

To Mark the Progress of THE WAR.

For Sale at—**GRACA & CO.**

Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street [113]

NOTICE.

MR. GERALD GEORGE WOOD has This Day been admitted as a Partner in our Firm.

LEIGH & ORANGE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [137]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, Immediate possession. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Prays, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished. Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK,** 5, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [53]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.

RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repainted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.

For further particulars apply to:—**H. M. H. NEMAZEE,** 10, Des Vaux Road. Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, Tennis Court. Apply—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.** Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [55]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply—**SECRETARY,** A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company. Apply to—**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,** Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.** Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [51]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE. "ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915. NO. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS). Furnished. "KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak. "BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,** 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [43]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

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VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY

VINTAGE 1906.

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1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$63.00

2 " Pints - - - \$65.00

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IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

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A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE

QUALITY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$36.80

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4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9th, 1915.

REFLECTIONS ON THE WAR.

To a large extent the great War in which practically the whole of Europe is engaged is one of experiment and surprises. All the discoveries brought about by the ingenuity and science of mankind have been utilised for making the warfare more deadly and effective. The telephone, wireless telegraphy, submarine achievements, air-craft, high explosives have been used to augment the terrible forces let loose in the gigantic struggle. Whatever science has done for the saving of life, it seems to be doomed to play a still larger part in its destruction. War is being carried on under almost new conditions, and it is revealing for the first time the influences of new discoveries. Many old theories have had to be discarded and many conjectures have been falsified. Similarly, our conventional views of the characteristics of nationalities are being re-moulded. The French we have always known as a versatile, volatile people. We knew that in a charge they were without superiors, but we doubted their capacity for prolonged struggle in rear-guard action or for sustaining the dispiriting strain of trench work. The war has shown what was, to us, a new element in the French character. They have developed a dogged, strenuous nature which has been unquelled by temporary disaster. There has been a heroic and quiet strength which few attributed to them. To most of us Paris was simply a gay city filled with an exuberant population to whom pleasure was the very life and soul of existence. This is all changed. Theatres and music-halls are closed. The cafes are quiet. A host of light and ephemeral journals have ceased to be issued. The people have settled down to a resolute and calm acceptance of the intensity of the struggle for national existence. Almost ruthlessly they have cast aside what seemed to us the characteristics of their race and have emerged into a most determined nation which has put away all but the essential love of freedom.

Russia has been generally regarded as an unwieldy Empire with an enormous population more or less ignorant and irresolute. To those who do not know Russia intimately it would have seemed absurd to believe that the soldiers of the country, immense though their numbers are, could stand against the trained and skilled Germans armed with all that education and scientific warfare could supply. Yet practically in a moment Russia has become a sobered nation. Her soldiers have proved themselves to be no huge mass of irresolute slaves, but men who have proved in repeated battles that they are not only superior to the Austrian, but the equal of the much-vaunted German. Poland is no longer seeking in sedition, but has joined in the great struggle with an enthusiasm which has dispelled all chances of rebellion. It looks as if, in the welter of bloodshed, the great Russian Empire is, at last, to find its own soul. As for Great Britain, there have been revelations which are not only a surprise to our Allies and our foes, but also to ourselves. Many who were by no means pessimists had deplored what appeared to be an increasing tendency to self-indulgence and a dangerous content. Suddenly the surface of indolence has been dragged away and the world has seen a united nation which has given freely of its life-blood for a holy cause in which there is no self-seeking. The way Great Britain has proved herself equal to the occasion has completely taken not Germany only, but France, by surprise; the people of France never looked upon Great Britain as a military Power, in the sense that France, Russia, and Germany are. Britain never professed to be as militarily powerful either, but she was determined to prove to Continental nations that in the hour of grave danger, the finest specimens of her young manhood would answer the nation's call to arms. British soldiers from the United Kingdom as well as from overseas soon convinced their friends and enemies that there was nothing whatsoever "contemptible" about them. Within three hours of the declaration of war British submarines were patrolling the North Sea. The mighty British fleet had "bottled up" the German navy, and British troops were landed in France with such celerity and secrecy that even with all their elaborate system of spies the Germans did not know till some days after that this had been accomplished. And the British troops, fighting side by side with their gallant allies of France and Belgium, have given the world proof that they still possess all the qualities which have made the British Army famous in the annals of war, while the preparations which are being made throughout the British Empire to be represented at the front by an army worthy of the responsibilities of the British position in the world gives assurance of that "triumphant end" of the war which Lord Kitchener predicted in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Victoria's engagements for to-morrow (Sunday) are:—8 a.m., celebrate the Holy Communion at the Cathedral; 11 a.m., preach at St. Peter's Church, West Point.

The services at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. C. Bone in the morning, and in the evening by the Rev. E. R. Hughes, B.A., of the L.M.S., Ting Chow.

The final performance of "Snow-White and the Frog-Prince" takes place to-night at the Theatre, and those who have not yet been should not fail to miss this wonderfully effective combination of picturesque scenery, charming music and delightful dancing.

One of the casualty lists issued at the end of November states that the Rev. J. T. Hales, who had been unofficially reported a prisoner of war, has been released. Mr. Hales was formerly chaplain to the British garrison in Tientsin and is known to many in Hongkong.

A telegram was received in Shanghai last Sunday from Yokohama announcing the death of Mr. M. A. Balfry, of Shanghai, chief shipping clerk of the Kaikan Mining Administration. Mr. Balfry left Shanghai on December 19th, and was proceeding home on six months' leave. He leaves a wife and two children in Shanghai.

Several well-known local professional men are getting married shortly. Among the passengers by the Pacific Mail liner "Manchuria," which is expected to arrive on Monday, are Miss Gladys Murray, of Tunbridge Wells, who is the bride-to-be of Dr. Oswald Marriot, and Miss Mar. Veronica Paterson, of London, who is to marry Surgeon Basil Taylor, R.N., of the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong. Other marriages announced as forthcoming are between Mr. Gaston de Martin (Inspector of English Schools) and Miss Agnes Mary Ashkam, who is on her way out, and Mr. J. W. White, of the Public Works Department, and Miss Myra Kathleen Chunyut, of Hongkong.

Subscriptions at Foochow towards *The Times* fund for supplying tobacco to the troops have amounted to the equivalent of £24.

Mr. David Fraser, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, who has been on furlough in England during the past few months, was expected back in Peking last week. It is understood that Mr. Fraser will be in the capital for about a week and will then leave on a tour in the East.

Besides the recruits who have recently gone home, Shanghai, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, is represented in the war by men, and the sons of men, who were prominent in that community years ago. Among these latter are the two sons of Mr. J. C. Bois, who will be remembered by all old residents as the head of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. His elder son, who is a soldier by profession, is a Captain in one of the British Infantry Regiments summoned from India, while the younger, Geoffrey, who has been a keen volunteer for several years, is serving in Flanders with a Territorial Regiment. Major Gerry, who married the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, is at present in England engaged in training men for the new Army.

THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN NEW SCHEDULE.

We are officially informed that the Messageries Maritimes Company have decided to advance by three days their fortnightly departures from the Far East to Europe. The Company's homeward-bound mail steamers will arrive here on Fridays, instead of on Mondays; and will sail on Saturdays, at 1 p.m.

The first departure in connection with the new schedule (s.s. *Dumbea*) takes place on the 23rd inst.

The next outward French mail steamer (*Magellan*) is expected to arrive here on the 18th inst.

The sailing to Europe of str. *Cordillere* advertised for 12th inst. is cancelled, the steamer being detained in Japan for repairs.

THE N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINE.

VOYAGE TO LONDON SHORTENED BY THREE DAYS.

The service of the N.Y.K. European Line is being considerably improved with the new year, in consequence of newly-built, larger and faster steamers, replete with every comfort, having been placed on the run, and all the older steamers withdrawn.

According to the 1915 schedule, the voyage from Hongkong to Marseilles and London is accomplished in 31 days and 40 days respectively, thus shortening the previous schedule by three days. Also, the Company's European Liners, which on the eastward voyage have hitherto proceeded directly from Hongkong to Kobe, will now make Shanghai a regular port of call, commencing with the s.s. *Aisatsu Maru*, sailing from Hongkong on the 23rd February next.

INTERCESSIONARY PRAYERS AT THE SYNAGOGUE.

The following was the order of Intercessionary Prayers at the Jewish Synagogue, "Ohel Leah," on Wednesday last:—Evening Service: Special Prayers for the restoration of Peace; Prayers for their Majesties The King and Queen and The Royal Family; Prayers for Great Britain and Her Allies; Benediction; Prayers for the souls of those who have fallen in the war.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB v. R.G.A.

The above teams will meet on the Club Ground to-day. The Hongkong F.C. will be represented by the following:—R. C. Barlow; M. L. Bailton and J. McCubbin; W. C. Bond, J. Stewart, and R. F. Long; D. Larkins, P. Tod, P. W. A. Wilkie, J. Stalker, and W. V. Pennell. Kick-off 4.15 p.m.

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

The draw for the Captain's Cup (presented by Mr. E. J. Grist) has resulted in the following being drawn to compete in the first round:—Hardman v. Burgey; Curry v. Jones; R. Hall v. W. Turner; P. Wolff v. Soper. The winners in the first round will oppose Messrs. C. E. H. Beavis, J. C. Taylor, C. C. Clarke, and A. Ferguson in the second round. All matches will be played over the Happy Valley course. The first round will be completed by Wednesday next, the second by the 20th January, the semi-final by the 27th January, and the final will be contested on the 3rd February.

CHINESE BUSINESS METHODS.

LOANS TO CANTON GOVERNMENT A "BAD DEBT."

HONGKONG MERCHANT'S LIABILITIES.

An interesting insight into the business methods of a Chinese merchant was given at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday when Sin Yuen Fai, managing partner of the Ming Shun Sheung Kee firm, Bonham Strand, came up for his public examination.

Answering Mr. Sayer, Assistant Official Receiver, debtor said that he was the owner of the business, along with another partner and they each put in \$30,000 as capital. Business commenced about thirteen or fourteen years ago, the nature of it being provision agents. He (debtor) was sole managing partner. At the present time his liabilities were over \$120,000. This included \$10,000, private liabilities, owed to a man then in Court, and \$110,000 was the firm's liabilities. The assets of the firm totalled over \$210,000, including debts. The debts considered bad totalled over \$100,000. The statement of affairs was correct.

Mr. Sayer—And that shows assets \$70,000, and bad debts \$150,000.

Debtor added that his private assets were nil, all his money was in the firm; he had nothing beyond the stock-in-trade and the book debts. He had a private shop in Bangkok called the Ming Shuen, but none in China, and the shop in Bangkok was worth nothing; it owed the firm over \$90,000.

Mr. Sayer—Actually put at \$98,000 and that is a bad debt.

His partner of Bangkok, added debtor, owed the firm \$57,000, and the two partners, the one at Hongkong and the one at Bangkok, had drawn \$60,000 from the firm in the shape of profits. During the last two or three years no profits had been drawn, because the business was a failing concern. As acting manager he drew a thirtieth share of the profits. If there were no profits he drew nothing.

Mr. Sayer—And to what do you attribute your failure?

Debtor replied that it was due to "the European war," and also because Shuen Kee, one of the partners, wanted to dissolve the partnership, although he would wait until the end of the Chinese year. This all led to money difficulties.

Did his wish to dissolve the partnership make the business fail?—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I notice in the statement of affairs two amounts of \$2,200 and \$1,600 due from the Canton Government, and both are put down as bad debts. Is that so?

Mr. Carpmal (Official Receiver) said that these amounts were Canton Government loans. He had made two applications to the Canton Government to ask them how much these loans were worth, but he had received no reply.

The Chief Justice—And what does the debtor say with regard to these two items? Debtor remarked that he remitted the \$2,200 and the other amount to the Canton Government in Hongkong bank-notes, and they were to be repaid to him in the 6th and 9th moon that year, respectively. However, as the Canton Government were unable to repay him the amounts, he considered them to be a bad debt.

The Chief Justice—Are those actual loans to the Canton Government?

The Official Receiver—Yes, my lord.

The Chief Justice—What security did they give you in respect to the loans?—No security.

The Official Receiver—They were made to the credit of the Canton Government.

Debtor here remarked that his was not the only firm who had made such loans; all the firms in Bonham Strand West had made such loans, more or less.

The Chief Justice—And you don't expect to recover any of it?

Debtor—The Hongkong Government might communicate with the Chinese Government and perhaps they would pay them.

The Official Receiver said that 50 per cent. of the cases which passed through his hands had in their books \$500, \$1,000, or \$2,000 advanced to the Canton Government as loans. He had tried to recover the amounts, and they had offered premium bonds in exchange, but being in the nature of a gamble they were not acceptable in the Colony as security.

The Chief Justice—It is a most interesting item, at any rate.

Further replying to Mr. Sayer, debtor said that the failure of the firm in Bangkok was one of the causes of the firm's failure in Hongkong. He owed the firm over \$90,000, and his partner \$37,000, and admitted that if the \$90,000 could be recovered from himself the assets of his business would be a good deal more than the liabilities. The failure of the Bangkok firm was ascribed to the fact that white rice two years ago was \$12 per picul and now it had fallen a great deal. Though the Bangkok business was failing, the managing partner there continued to draw from the Hongkong business; because he "had to pay his expenses," and this led to money being overdrawn in Hongkong. The other partners, debtor declared, had drawn much more money out of the firm than he had done.

Mr. Sayer—Did you trust the Bangkok partner?—Yes.

Yet he ran away with all the profits of the firm as soon as you became bankrupt?—Yes.

Debtor added that apart from his percentage he had drawn \$17,000 from the firm recently to "cover family expenses." Subsequently he declared that there had never been any profits and consequently he received no salary. He considered it only a small amount to draw from a firm which owed him "tons of thousands of dollars," for what he had done. A speculation in Canton notes had run away with \$8,000 of the \$17,000.

The examination was subsequently closed.

THE WAR.

HOW H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE" WENT DOWN.

SPLENDID HEROISM.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE."

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, January 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Greve announced that it was the definite opinion of the Admiralty that H.M.S. *Formidable* was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine.

His lordship added that the Captain of the *Formidable* signalled to another ship not to stand by, as there was danger of a submarine attack. That was a most gallant act worthy of the highest traditions of the Navy. (Cheers.) It must be a consolation to the relatives of the men that they went down like heroes, thinking of their comrades in the Fleet.

Amid cheers, his lordship paid a tribute to the gallant rescuers of the men who were saved.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY COMBATS.

ALLIES SILENCE ENEMY'S GUNS.

LONDON, January 7th. 5.00 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—From the Sea to the Lys there have been only artillery combats, in which we had the advantage almost constantly.

Our batteries put to flight some German aeroplanes which were flying toward Dunkirk.

The enemy violently bombarded a Belgian bridgehead south of Dixmude.

We successfully repulsed a violent German attack in the region of Lille. The enemy took one of our trenches, but we brilliantly re-took it, and also wrecked by mines part of the German works.

From the Somme to the Aisne there were artillery duels. We stopped the enemy's works eastward of Rheims by mines.

The Germans in the Argonne replied feebly to our artillery. Our progress to the north-west of Flirey is more important than was at first reported. We captured a portion of the enemy's first line.

We maintained our positions at Steinbach. The persistent rain and the condition of the country made any movement difficult. The German attacks near Watwiller and Kolschlag were easily repulsed. We progressed in the direction of Altkirch and occupied the woods four kilometres westward of the town. Our heavy artillery silenced the enemy's guns. The latter had bombarded the hospital at Thann throughout the day.

LONDON, January 8th. 2.35 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* at Paris announces that there have been violent German attacks at Lassigny, Argonne, and also on the ridge dominating Steinbach. All were repulsed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER RUSSIAN BAYONET CHARGE.

LONDON, January 8th. 2.35 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—Wednesday passed in almost complete calm on the left of the Vistula, except on the Sukha-Bolimoff front, where the Germans, by sapping the protected steel shields, endeavoured to advance on the Russian positions.

The Russians dislodged with the bayonet the Germans who captured some of the Russian trenches at Sukha, capturing five German mitrailleuses.

The Russian offensive in Bukhovina continues.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"DUM-DUM" BULLETS.

GERMANY ALLEGES THEY WERE SUPPLIED TO ALLIES BY AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, January 8th.

A telegram from Washington says that Mr. Bryan has informed the German Ambassador that America, as a neutral nation, cannot investigate his charges that an American had supplied "dum-dum" bullets to the Allies.

Mr. Bryan added:—"If the Ambassador furnishes proof of shipment of forbidden war material, President Wilson will use his influence to prevent the traffic."

THE ARREST OF A BELGIAN ARCHBISHOP.

PROTEST BY BRITISH PROTESTANT LEADERS.

LONDON, January 8th.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, has caused a profound impression in Rome. In Papal circles it is hardly believed that Germany could be guilty of such an act.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes protests by the leaders of Protestant denominations against the arrest, including the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Armagh, Dr. John Clifford, General Booth and Sir Robertson Nicoll.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 7th.

Lord Kitchener, in his speech in the House of Lords, giving a *résumé* of the fighting since the end of November, drew attention to the hardships borne by the troops inseparable from siege warfare in winter, but stated that these had been reduced to a minimum by a system of reliefs. His Lordship paid a tribute to the constant cheerfulness of our men. He stated that the latest arrivals in France include one fresh division, besides Territorial units and one fine Canadian regiment.

In Poland, Lord Kitchener said, the Germans were beginning to realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia, with faulty lines of communication. Since the latter part of December, the Austrians had lost 50,000 captured, besides killed and wounded. Lord Kitchener drew attention to the demoralizing effect on civilian as well as the military elements of Austria of the startling defeat of five army corps by the Serbians. The Russian victory over the Turks, announced yesterday, his lordship said, must have far-reaching effects on the whole Turkish operations in the Near East. The Arabs in Mesopotamia had warmly welcomed our troops, who are consolidating their positions. The important movements of Turks towards Egypt had been all recorded by aeroplanes. The temporary difficulties in attacking the Germans in East Africa were mostly topographical, viz., want of the water, thick bush, etc. The mastery manner in which General Sir Louis Botha had handled the military situation in South Africa gave great confidence in future operations. The recruiting returns which dropped at Christmas were now at their former satisfactory level. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee had done valuable work, obtaining 218,000 names of men willing to serve. No longer was there any anxiety regarding the supply of officers for regular or training purposes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 7th. 9.20 p.m.

The Board of Trade returns for December show that the decreases in imports amounted to £3,859,914 and in exports to £17,057,992. The decreases in the whole year were:—Imports, £71,302,090; exports, £95,014,564.

There was an increase in December in the imports of food, drink, and tobacco, £8,000,000; and there were decreases in the imports of raw cotton, £5,000,000, and wool, £336,004. In exports there were decreases in cotton goods, £5,000,000, and in woollens, over £1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL CABLE.]

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

January 7th.

The following telegram from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi has been received by H.E. Major-General Kelly, Commanding the Troops in South China:—

The situation continues satisfactory. The following figures show the excellent state of recruiting: The annual average number of recruits enlisted for the last five years has been approximately 15,000; the number enlisted during the four months ending 31st December is approximately 27,000.

The wounded who have returned from Europe and elsewhere show excellent spirit and keenness to proceed again to the front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH.

LONDON, January 8th.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Home Office, has resigned for purely personal reasons.

[FROM THE "MANILA CABLENEWS"]

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

QUESTION VIEWS OF MR. TAFT.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.

Professor William Howard Taft, of the Yale University Law School, appeared before the Senate Committee considering the Jones Bill to-day and spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Taft, who, in addition to being a former President of the United States, has been Governor General of the Philippines, declared without equivocation that the Filipinos were not yet ready for independence. "When all of the tribes speak English," said Mr. Taft, "then it will be time to consider the question of independence." Mr. Taft also declared that were independence granted at the present time, the Filipinos would be cutting their own throat before the transports taking away the American troops had rounded the Corridor.

Mr. Taft said Japan did not want the Philippine Islands. Their experience in Formosa had been sufficient for them, he declared.

TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

NEW YORK, January 4th.

A number of arrests have been made to check the direction of the Chief of the Department of Justice in connection with a plot which has been unearthed showing that a widespread traffic in American passports has been going on for some time. It is alleged that these passports have been furnished to German reservists living in the United States. Sensational developments are hinted at.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A DECLINE OF TWO MILLION PESOS.

There is less of P. 2,002,553.57 in the Customs collections for all ports in the Philippine Islands during 1914, as compared with 1913, according to official figures issued by Insular Customs Collector H. Stein. The total collections for 1913 amounted to P. 13,675,832.13 and, for 1914 the figures were P. 11,673,278.56, showing the above net decrease. Collections last year increased over 1914 only during the months of March and July. The largest decreases were in January, September and November. The total collections for 1913 include P. 1,326,976.78 export duties for which no corresponding amount was collected during 1914, due to the abolition of the export tax, so that in reality the real net decrease should be P. 676,276.61.

A special telegram from the Hague to the *Spencer's Handelsblad* says that all the military correspondents of the leading European newspapers unite in considering the brilliant victory of the Serbians as of great importance for the Allies. It is anticipated that Austria will find it impossible to reform her smitten army for some time.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

AUSTRIA'S DEFEAT IN SERBIA.

LONDON, December 28th.

A Vienna *communiqué*, explaining the defeat in Serbia, says sufficient regard was not paid to the difficulties. Bad weather made it impossible to supply troops, and severe losses were inevitable. It concludes: "Commander-in-Chief Potiorek has resigned on account of his health and is succeeded by Archduke Eugen."

THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE BATTERIES.

LONDON, December 28th.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* says: German losses as the result of our counter-attack at the Bzura and Bzeka rivers may be computed from the fact that we counted more than 1,000 dead round Skierniewice alone. The success of our operations is preeminently due to the work of automobile batteries.

During the fighting in Western Galicia on the 20th inst., the twenty-sixth division of the Austrian Landwehr, marching without precautions, south of Tarkovo, fell into an ambush. Russians holding a ridge parallel with the road suddenly fired mitrailleuses, decimating the enemy, who fled in disorder leaving 1,600 dead. The Russians on Sunday and Monday captured 4,200 Austrians in Western Galicia.

The Russian and Austro-German front extends from Iloff to the river Dunajetz, and west of Warsaw to Cracow, roughly 900 miles north and south.

GERMAN OBJECTIVE WARSAW.

Germans are crossing the Bzura at Zahrze, which is five miles from Sokolow; this seems to confirm that Warsaw is the German objective.

UNFORTUNATE SORTIE FROM PRZEMYSL.

The Austrians at Przemyśl attempted a fresh sortie during which they annihilated several companies and captured the remnants. We seized one and a half volts of field railway and immediately employed captured machine guns against the approaching reserve.

"SHEER INVENTION."

GERMANY'S "VICTORY" IN POLAND.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Russian Minister for War has cabled to an American paper that all German reports of a so-called victory in Poland are sheer invention and that the enemy is exhausting himself in vain efforts against the Russian Bzura positions and his offensive in South Poland and Eastern Galicia is absolutely stopped and there is no question of Warsaw's falling.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

A NET GAIN OF GROUND ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Eye-witness at the British Headquarters describes the continued activity of the British co-operating with the French. He says that on Friday, the 18th inst., our Centre progressed and our artillery inflicted considerable damage. Every section of the enemy's line was subjected first to concentrated fire and then to the infantry's most gallant attacks. They succeeded in driving the enemy to his fire trenches, but they were unable to hold them. Nevertheless, it was a net gain of ground on the whole front. Frenchmen to the northward and southward continued to gain ground and to take many prisoners and some quick-firers. We took, on Saturday, three lengths of trenches, but the enemy counter-attacked and forced us to evacuate a position. Heavy fighting ensued and the Germans made most desperate efforts to regain all the ground. The enemy, on Sunday, by weight of numbers, succeeded until only two of their sapheads remained in our hands.

The German effort on Sunday was to check the general progress of the Allies. They advanced in strength, though they had suffered heavy losses, and succeeded at mid-day in temporarily occupying some of our trenches. The British recharged in the afternoon and recaptured a village and some of the neighbouring trenches. Thus, early on Monday, the greater part of the line was restored. There was an innovation in our relations with the enemy during this fighting; a kind of armistice was concluded to permit the burial of the dead.

A feature of the recent actions was the general employment of large bombs from mortars and smaller bombs from rifle and hand.

PANICKY TURKS.

AFRAID THAT THE DARDANELLES ARE NOT IMPREGNABLE.

LONDON, December 28th.

A message from Sofia says that the Turks are energetically fortifying San Stefano and other villages outside Constantinople, and also the island of Prinkipo, evidently expecting a visit from the Allied fleet. The Turks have suddenly begun to fear that the Dardanelles are no longer impregnable, and are also fortifying villages on the coast of the Sea of Marmara on the advice of the Germans. It is even announced that the Turkish treasury has been removed to Koniah. There is extraordinary activity at Dardengatch, and a great amount of shipping since the closing of the Dardanelles. The Allies have appointed Consuls there.

AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Secretary to the U.S. Navy has telegraphed to the captain of the cruiser *North Carolina* asking whether the threats of violence were made by Turks in Tripoli and Syria against the crew of the *North Carolina*, and also whether the captain threatened to bombard Tripoli as reported.

BELGIANS SURPRISE GERMANS.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 28th.

As a result of five days' continuous work, sapping, and crawling, the Belgians captured two thousand Germans near Lombartzyde by an attack on the flank of the trenches, which the Germans had left exposed after they were driven from their advanced positions near Nieuport by the British fleet.

Whilst the sapping was proceeding the German front was kept busily engaged. Then at a given moment the Belgians rose in their trenches and charged, completely surprising the Germans who surrendered. Out of three thousand Belgians only a few were killed and twenty wounded.

[GERMAN SERVICE TO MANILA.]

KAISER'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO HIS TROOPS.

BERLIN, January 4th.

Kaiser Wilhelm has sent a New Year's greeting to the men of the army and navy recognizing their past successes, incomparable bravery, and unanimity, and says the German nation has confidence in its national future.

503,000 PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 4th.

There are now 586,000 prisoners held in Germany. Of this number 8,138 are officers. Two hundred and nineteen thousand of the total number of prisoners are French and 310,000 are Russians. Despite Russian reports to the effect that 130,000 German war prisoners are held in Russia, the General Staff states that but 20,000 of this number are soldiers and the remainder are civilians.

[FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.]

DROWNED WHILE DRUNK.

A French patrol has discovered a peculiar catastrophe to German soldiers in the inundated country on the Yser. A detachment of 75 Prussian infantry, being severely harassed by French Artillery, had taken refuge from shell fire in a wine cellar. They spent the night on which the canal sluices were opened in a great carouse, and were too drunk to note or hear the coming flood, until the waters had overwhelmed the cellar. A French patrol some days later found the corpses of 75 Prussians floating in the cellar, surrounded by bottles which they had emptied before they were drowned.

BOYS WIN THE V.C.

Driver Braid and Lance-Corpl. Fuller, who were last week awarded the Victoria Cross for heroic deeds performed in France, are only boys. Braid was educated at Walthamstow and Fuller was educated at Swansea.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 14.

Staff of Standard Oil Co., of New York (4th Sub.)	197.00
Dr. J. W. Noble	5,000.00
Mr. A. Chapman (1st Sub.)	50.00
Collected from boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tram Station	26.92
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys	500.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund (3rd Sub.)	900.03
Mr. A. W. Stewart	20.00
Mr. S. Edwards	20.00
Mr. Lau Hin-mo	5.00
Mr. Lau Man Hong	5.00
A. B. C.	5.00
Mr. H. Gittins	10.00
Mr. C. S. Yip	5.00
Mr. Wong Shiu Ying	5.00
Mr. Loh Hin Loi	5.00
Mr. Evan G. Stewart	20.00
Mr. Ha-Tien Chuen	5.00
A Subscriber	5.00
Mr. Li Shiu Kei	5.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mr. J. J. Lossius	10.00
Police (3rd Sub.)	442.03
Mr. J. J. Bryan	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
A. and F. N.	50.00
Collected by Mr. Felix M. Ellis	18.00
J. T. Thirlwell	5.00
A. G. S.	1.00
Collected by Miss Squares	115.50
Mutton (Amey)	60.00
Collected by Mr. J. J. McKay (Kongmoon)	26.63
Staff of Green Island Cement Co.	73.00
Herbert Goffe, Esq., C.M.G.	50.00
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde	10.00
Capt. Connor	8.00
Mr. G. W. Wright	5.00
H. B.	5.00
L. S.	3.10
Collected by Mr. E. M. Crawford:—	
Mr. S. H. Spaulding	\$10
Mr. W. V. Laing	20
Mr. Frank Graham	10
Mr. S. H. Dutton	10
Mr. G. H. Alecock	10
Mr. L. Hussey	10
Mr. W. G. Pittsman	10
Mr. C. M. Castro	2
	\$2.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey	71.00
	\$ 7,916.02
Already acknowledged Lists 1/13.	181,044.51
	\$188,960.53
Monthly Subscriptions	675.00
Already acknowledged Lists 1/13.	10,501.79
	\$ 19,678.73
	\$208,639.26
Remitted to London on 22nd December, 1914, £17,000 at 1/9 5/16.	\$191,436.95
Balance in hand	\$ 17,400.67
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer.	

BANKRUPTCY COURT. MINOR CASES.

The following cases were taken before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) yesterday:—

NO SECURITY.

Re Kam Cheong Pun Kee. This was an application for the rescission of the Receiving Order.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing remarked that the case came before the last Court, and Mr. Goldring, who then appeared for the petitioning creditor, said that his client was prepared to put up security with the Official Receiver to recover certain monies due to the estate, two sums of \$2,200 and \$2,000. He did not know whether the Official Receiver had had that security. If not, he would ask for the rescission of the Receiving Order.

Mr. Sayer remarked that Mr. Goldring had definitely said that he was unable to fill up the security.

The order was made.

HIS LORDSHIP'S QUERY.

Re Kwan Hing Lung.—This was an application for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. Davidson, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, asked leave to withdraw the petition, as the debt of the petitioning creditor had been settled. He could not say whether the debtor was now solvent. He had, he understood, made a composition and had paid most of his larger creditors.

The Chief Justice—You have got your debt settled now and do not care. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davidson said that he was instructed that if the debtor was forced to pay he would be made insolvent, but, given time, he hoped to pay everything.

The Official Receiver had no objection to this course and the petition was accordingly withdrawn.

Re Hip Wo Hing.—This was an application for a Receiving Order.

Mr. Lewis said that an *interim* Receiving Order was made on December 14th, 1914, and he now asked for a full Receiving Order to be made.

Granted.

Re Jorge & Co.—This was an application for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. C. F. Mason, appearing for debtor, asked his lordship to adjourn the hearing until next bankruptcy day.

The Official Receiver said that in that case it did not seem likely that there would be any substantial assets for division, and if his lordship adjourned the hearing he did not think any injustice would be done.

The application was granted.

Re Kwong Shun Lung.—This was an application for adjudication.

Mr. Sayer said that the Official Receiver would be appointed trustee, on the creditors' petition. The first meeting had been held, but the debtor was not present.

Granted.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

HOW LONG?

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Crew complained that he had asked his friend (Mr. Russ) for particulars a fortnight previously, but he had not yet received them.

Mr. Russ explained that the particulars had only just been certified.

His Lordship—If it takes you a fortnight to get them ready, how long will it take the other side to peruse them?

Mr. Russ preferred to leave the question unanswered.

IN AN UNGUARDED MOMENT.

Mr. E. N. Tozer—I appear for plaintiff

A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

**DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT
PILLS**
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.
THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

THE SWAN FOUNT PEN.

NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right

To write right

That's why it's the most popular

Fountain pen.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.

Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.

WHERE IS YOURS?

TRY ONE NOW!

Sold by

JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND

IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

Manufacturers, LONDON.



CATALOGUE FREE!

"THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN."

A FORMER OFFICER ON "THE DOOMED MONSTER."

An essay on Prussianism by a British officer who had also been a German officer is unique in these days. The point of view of the anonymous author of "The German Army from Within" (Hodder & Stoughton, 2s. 6d.) is here and there astray, perhaps as a result of blinding the two military systems. We are not going to accept for a moment his broad assertion that a soldier's patriotism is the sheer joy of the craftsman; that the soldier is not concerned with defending the sacred cause of freedom against its oppressors. Is it to experience "the sheer joy of the craftsman" that the flower of English manhood to-day are fighting or training to fight?

But the book is extremely interesting and timely. The author declares without qualification that Prussianism must go. The group of men who have led the German Empire to its present ways are "of that rare type: brilliantly intellectual and evil." Though he does not avow it, he is obviously fond of the Crown Prince, who is presented as "the perfect German soldier, with all his bad points and also his wonderful qualities." His personality tinged with Byronicism, dash, ardour, he is "the idol of the army and its leaders" — not their tool, because he has shown that he has a will of his own. The Crown Prince is at the head and front of all Anglophobia and mailedistism; he denies to all nations the right to a soul. Beside him the Kaiser seems to cut a small figure in our officer's estimation. The Crown Prince's popularity is attributed not only to extreme boyishness and good nature, but to his continued thwarting of parental instructions. Writhing under supposed injuries, he considers what he may do next "to annoy the old man." Nor will he tolerate the financial magnates and merchant princes with whom the Kaiser surrounds himself. In view of these strained domestic relations, the author says:—"The army is not so much a clay-footed idol, I fear, as an idol of which the head is clay."

ROB! BURN! KILL!

On the very threshold of the German military college which this officer entered at the age of twelve, a senior cadet struck him across the face with a dog chain. The corporal of his room was a finished bully whose favourite pastime it was to order the recruit to hold three large German dictionaries under each arm, then stand on tiptoe, bend his knees, and remain so for ten or fifteen minutes. If he fell he was kicked or thrashed with a foil. Quite in the manner of the German proclamation to the people of Grivene the other day, this cadet of a generation ago was required, if he wanted to visit a friend in another room, to march to the open door, knock, and ask the corporal if he might enter. Whereupon the corporal, if he had a mind to, might push him in the face or kick him, in which case the cadet's duty was to stand amiably to attention and depart. Left to themselves, the German people are "agreeable folk," but Prussian patriotism is sheer insolence. Someone has told how German boys would stand on the French frontier and see how far they could spit into France. The schools are smothered with gory pictures of the Franco-Prussian War; the school-books contain passages laughing at England in her attempt to be a world-power without national service, and other passages about Germany's complete mastery of the world as soon as the great war arrives. It has arrived; and the author, having seen how the soldier is made familiar from his earlier years with the conquering effects of brutality, is not surprised by the cruelty of the Hun. "I was prepared for it; for I knew my German people and my German Army"—an army whose mottoes are Rob! Burn! Kill! "The monster is so enormous that the mind can hardly conceive it as a whole. None but a German mind, cold, ordered, clear and pitiless, could have planned it, built it, and have kept a firm grasp on every hair-spring and lever of it."

SLOW—AND UNSURE.

Germany pays both officers and men less than we do. The pay of the common soldier is about three-hallpence a day. Officers try to make wealthy marriages. Recently an Army Order was issued forbidding them to patronise matrimonial agencies, but the practice continues. Though he has to attend many social functions and dances in a garrison town, the German officer never has time for the games which are part of the daily life of his British brother. No polo or tennis for him. Men and officers do not meet in comradeship over sports as here; nor do the men make the officers their confidants. As for the "non-com," he calls his men "my children" and thrashes them. And after all, which is the better man, the Briton or the German? The author writes:—"I have been my lot to train recruits in both the English and the German armies, and in my experience the English recruit may be trained in at least half the time required for the German conscript. Of course, Tommy does not have so much theoretical knowledge crammed into him, but, that apart, the British working-lad is infinitely sharper, intellectually, and much quicker in the up-take. Because the German is slow and plodding, it does not follow, as so many people argue, thinking of that tortoise story, that he is more thorough. He isn't."

"THE GERMAN REPUBLIC."

It should be explained that the author did not go straight from the military college to the German Army. His career as a cadet was cut short when they found he was intended for the British Army. But after many years in the cavalry in India he had a mind to return to Germany, and got a commission in the Prussian cavalry through the Emperor himself. "The German Army," he says, "at that time was never wholly averse from admitting novel methods or from learning from other military organisations, especially when experience accompanied the exponent of those methods." He was

received kindly. During the Boer War he left the German Army and went to fight for the country of his birth. He is again fighting, or about to fight, for England now. Were Von Moltke alive to-day, he says, "I should feel a little anxious for the Allies." The doomed German Army is "a glorious army," but he looks forward to seeing one "still finer" in the future, a force in which good fellowship will take the place of overlordship. "That army will be the army of the Republic of the United States of Germany."—Daily Graphic.

KRUPP'S.

THE BACKBONE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

Krupp's has been called the Army and Navy Stores of the nations. Essen is Krupp's; Krupp's is Essen. The erstwhile little Westphalian town has become one gigantic factory, dominated by the genius of this one family whose three generations built up the greatest cannon and armour industry the world has ever seen. Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planned the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry, one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge, lofty workshops marshalled like forts all round the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories make up this gigantic organisation. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops. From the distance resounds the dull boom of the guns from the testing ranges at Meppen, where artillerymen, year in year out, are trying new weapons or experimenting with the resistance of armour plate.

ARMY CORPS OF WORKMEN

Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials, make up the staff of this maze of factories and workshops in normal times. One can well believe how the staff has been increased in these anguishing days of war, when every German, great and small, realises that the future of his Empire largely depends on the power and number of guns which Krupp's can place at the disposal of the armies of Germany and her Austrian ally. Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp's have 10,000 miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German collieries; 15,000 hands at the rolling-mills of Annen and the blast-furnaces of Rheinfelden, Duisburg, Neuwerk, and Engers; about 7,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the Germania, at Kiel; and 5,000 ore miners in Spain. It is symptomatic of the immense importance attached by the German General Staff to the continuance of work at Krupp's at the highest pressure that the General commanding the Rhine district has expressly refrained from calling up the Landsturm in order that the great national work may proceed unimpeded in the Rheinish industrial region where Krupp's is the leading concern.

The private hotel maintained by the firm at Essen for the accommodation of its foreign visitors is characteristic of the international character of the business done by Krupp's. Here, in days of peace, one met representatives of every civilised nation sent by their Governments to this international arsenal to purchase the arms of war or the implements of peace. For half the Krupp works at Essen are devoted to what in normal times seems to be the peaceful work of commerce but what in war time is an indispensable adjunct to the armies in the field. All that can be made of steel for railways is constructed here—wheels, axles, engine parts, and rails. At Essen the German liners, now the murderous commerce destroyers of the Atlantic and Pacific and Indian Oceans, receive the huge castings for sternposts and stem and crank-shafts, and are furnished with plates and frames. Fine steel for tools, the spades and picks of troops entrenching themselves, and a dozen other varieties proceed from Essen.

THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

But the foreigner, however, impeccable his recommendations and references, only sees as much of Krupp's as the firm will let him. Foreign military attachés, entranced at the exquisite courtesy which is the rule of this famous house, have seen the high hopes built up on the warmth of their welcome dashed to the ground when it has come to seeing over the workshops. They are hurried past here and hurried past there, and finally leave with a vague sense of vastness and method, but conscious of having signally failed to penetrate into the secrets of the concern. A good example of the secrecy which Krupp's manage to envelop their affairs is seen in the huge siege gun, the calibre of which rumour puts as high as 16in., with which the Germans battered down the forts of Liege and Namur.

It was to make a finer steel that Peter Friedrich Krupp, the founder of the firm, a penniless inventor, experimented so painstakingly and so long a century ago. He discovered the secret of the crucible, but could not find how to cast steel blocks. At his death his boy Alfred, then fourteen years of age, took up the work with faith and pertinacity, and on the development of the principle built up the present vast organisation. It was intellect and science applied to business that won him the victory. When all the money was swallowed up in experiments with crucible steel he hit upon a new principle for a roller which brought him in money for further experiments, and in time the secret was discovered. In the forties he wanted to make cannon of cast steel but failed. Then his "inventor" came to his help again and he patched a money-making process for turning out weldless railway tyres. It made the millions which were spent in developing the works and in making the cannon which eventually came into their own in the Franco-Prussian War.

Though it is a joint-stock company in which practically all the shares are owned by Frau Krupp von Bohlen and "Abach," the only child of the late Alfred Krupp, the third proprietor, and her husband, the present managing director of the works, Krupp's is regarded by every patriotic German as a national possession. That is the firm belief of every member of this nation in arms.—Daily Mail.

Nobody ever found
a bottle of immature

JOHNNIE WALKER

To safeguard its maturity our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from:
KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
PERRIN, COOPER & CO. TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY LTD. HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO. CANTON AND HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



Born 1820:
Still going strong.

77-3

Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.



**HORLICK'S
MALTED
MILK**

Of all Chemists and Stores
in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 1/1.
(in England).

84-1

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as Game, Lea & Perrins' Sauce is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, Lea & Perrins' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

134-3

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a M. 1888 and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme) France.

110 AGENTS—CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Cordillera* has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the Mails transhipped to her from the *Manchuria* has yet been received.

The *Luchow*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of 6th December, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sandakan	Mauwang	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Holohow, Pakhoi and Kaitang	Sungitang	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Molt, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica and Iquique	Kiyo Maru	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Chihli	Saturday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haitang	Saturday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Liangchow	Saturday, 9th, 3.30 P.M.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 14th inst.)		Letters 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hangsang	Saturday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Tamsui	Dayin Maru	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Halphong	Sagan	Monday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Kaiyo Maru	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Takao	Okosen Maru	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haiyang	Monday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenyang	Monday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Halphong, Haiphong	Lokang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, and India via Calcutta	Kulsang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Esang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Molt, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada	Tamba Maru	Tuesday, 12th, 9.30 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN VIA NAAGAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA VIA SAN FRANCISCO	China	Tuesday, 12th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama	Tyikombang	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kanchow	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhua	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Havao Maru	Wednesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Sourabaya	Chunwang	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH
HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. L. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... £15,000,000
Reserve Funds... £15,000,000
Silver... £15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
\$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

HON. MR. D. L. LAM—Chairman.
W. L. PARTINGTON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.
O. S. GUBBY, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHENS.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1914. [19]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... £1,500,000
Paid-up... £1,500,000
Reserve Fund... £450,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2½ per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 8th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	220
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	152
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	132
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	86
ON MANILA	
On demand—Pesos—86	
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	75
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	106
ON HAIKONG	
On demand	5 3/4 p.m.
ON SAIGON	
On demand	5 3/4 p.m.
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	87
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.90
SILVER, per oz.	22 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong... 20 cents pieces... 1/18 3/4 discount.
Hongkong... 10 " " 1/18 3/4

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8th JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH	RETURN ON LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$177 1/2	£71.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$11, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sel./\$7.80, buy.	
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 120, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
(in Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$74, sellers	
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$5	all	\$4	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 30, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.40, sales	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$37	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$125, sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	\$5 1/2, sales	
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$345, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$148, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	25	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$170, buyers	
Yongtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$80	\$306	
LAND AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	95,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humbley Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$71	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 1	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Meatschappij tot Mijl. Beschou- Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35	
MINING—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	36, sellers	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1	all	2/6	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.40, buy./\$2.40	
Tromoch Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	25/8, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$0.75, buyers	
Pulpes et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe des	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
13,200	\$50	all	\$20		
REFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$80, buyers	
Layson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$16, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$53, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$10	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	25	all	\$85, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	75, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$12	
South China Morning Post, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$41, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$64, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$19	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS		HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.	
		From 9th to 15th January, 1915.	
		HIGH WATER	
		LOW WATER	
Day of Week	Month	H'kong. Mean Time	H'kong. Mean Time
Satur.	9	1. m. 2.45	1. m. 5.5
Sun.	10	8.46 a. m.	10.23 a. m.
Mon.	11	6.0	0.8
Tues.	12	7.31	1.15
Wed.	13	6.16 a. m.	1.26
Thurs.	14	7.51	1.24
Fri.	15	7.55	1.04

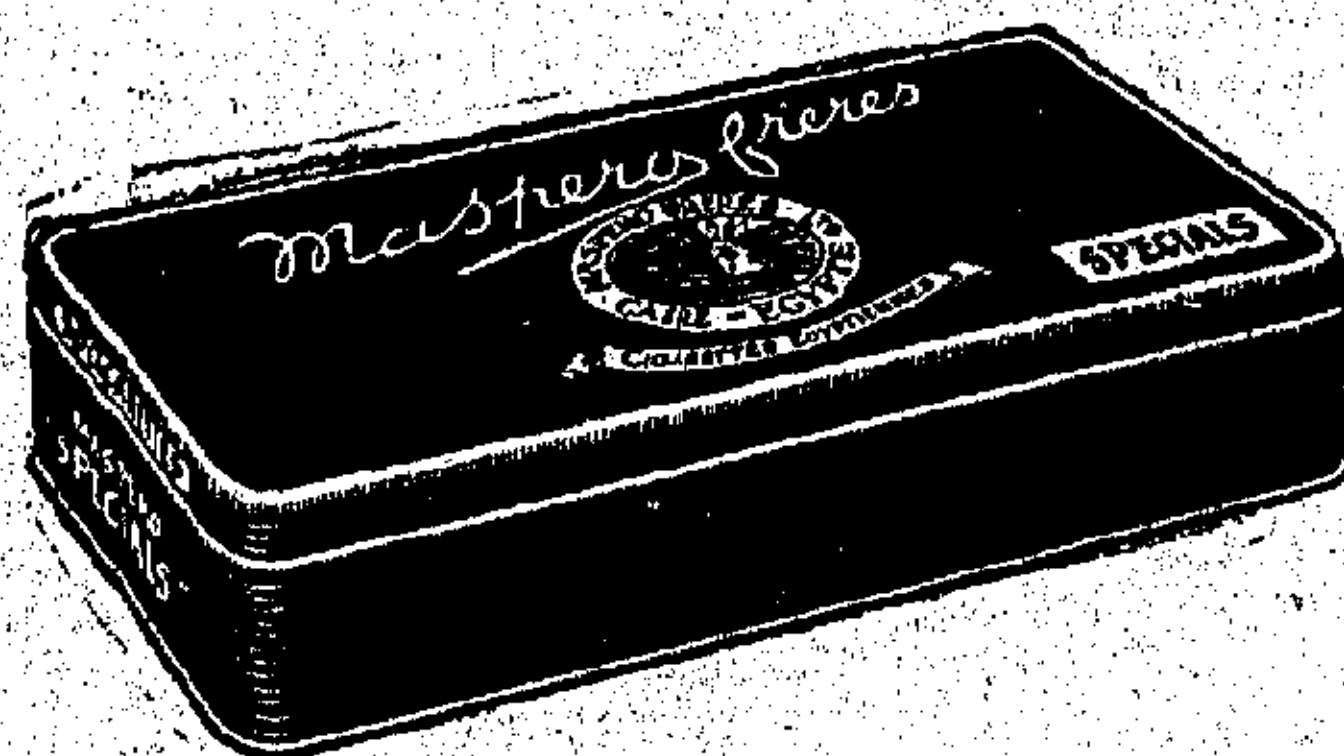
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

Masters freres

"SPECIALS"



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

[17]

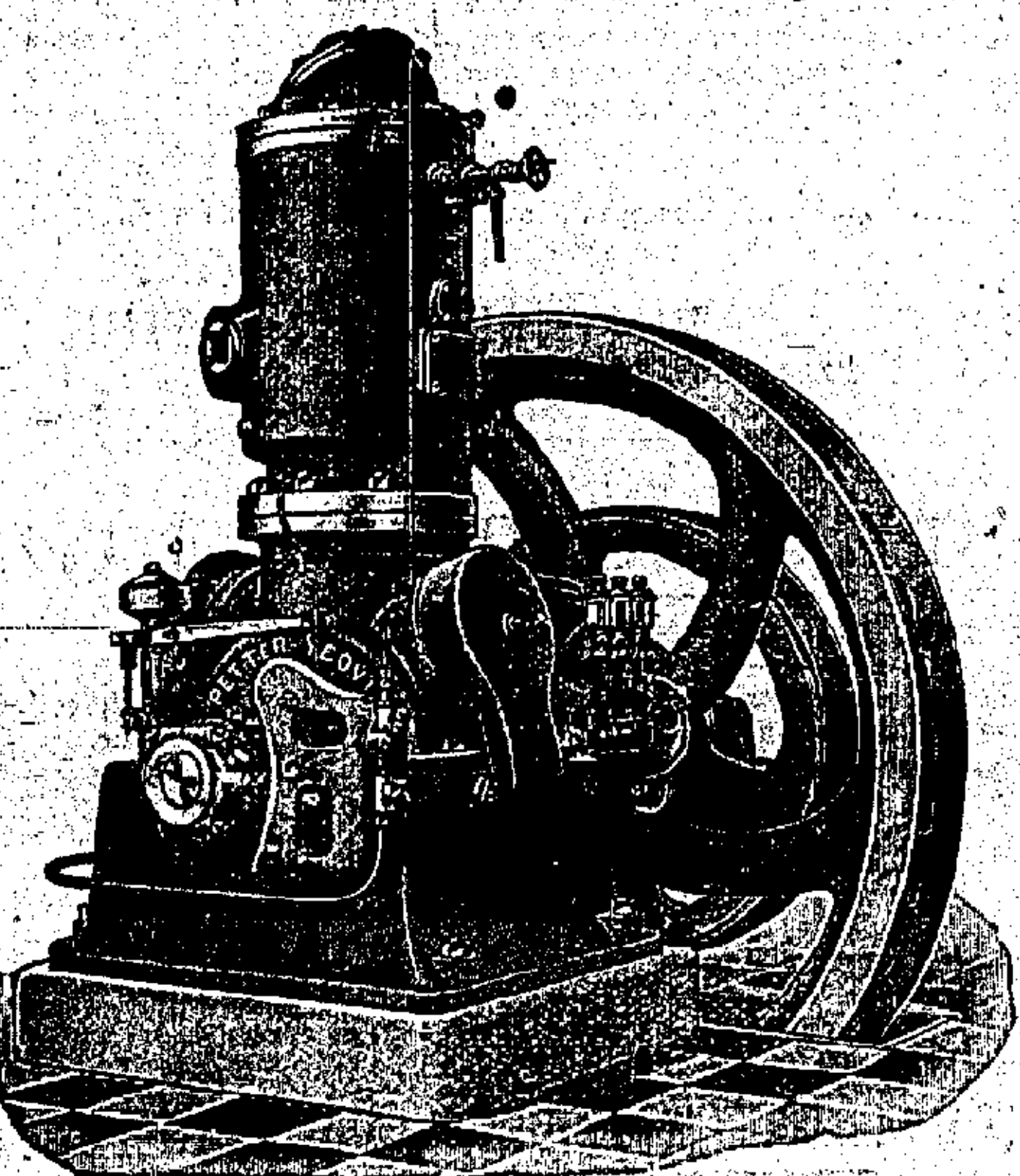
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PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES
AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,
&c.
Electrical Repairs and
Installations Undertaken.
Electro-Plating in all its
Branches.

[32]



CAFÉ AU LAIT

Coffee & Milk as served in France, but "made in England."

MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, Inexpensive Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions—and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.

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NO TIME.

NO TROUBLE.

NO WASTE.

SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.

If there is any difficulty in procuring



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MILKMAID Depot, P. O. B. 351, Hongkong,
giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin enough for 3 cups
will be sent free. Sold at all Stores, 45 cents per large tin. [40]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL
LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Sails Hongkong for Australia.
"CHANGSHA"	12th January.	15th January.
"TAIWAN"	13th February.	21st February.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. For freight or passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1915. TELEPHONE NO. 36. AGENTS. [142]

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